The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revennes, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon balls may aid the truth,
But *thought's* a weapon stronger;
We'll win a battle by its aid—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And Right, not Might, shall be the lord,
In the good time coming.
Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of iniquity
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be shorn of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And Charity shall trim her lamp;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
The people shall be temperate,
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming.
They shall use, and not abuse,
And make all virtue stronger:
The reformation has begun;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
Let us aid it all we can—
Every woman, every man—
The good time coming.
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger;
'Twill be strong enough one day;
Wait a little longer.

[From the Independent.

Gail Hamilton on the Need of Woman Suffrage.

The third ground on which the ballot is demanded for woman is that she needs it for her own protection against man. Men, left to themselves, make laws for women which are unjust and oppressive. Women must have the law-making power in their own hands, in order to secure fair play.

I deny this wholly. I deny it in full view of the fact that men have made laws unjust to women; that the only fear of personal injury felt by women is of bad men, and that a very large part of the suffering and sorrow of women comes from the selfishness or ignorance of the good men with whom they are connected. In the face of all this, I affirm that American women, as a class, do not need protection against American men, as a class; that if they need it, they will never get it, either from the ballot or from any other source; and that on the whole, the law as it stands is more favorable to women than it would have been if women had made the law for themselves.

If we have come to the point that woman must defend themselves against men, we may give up the battle at once. One man is stronger than ten women, and the nineteen millions of men in this country will subdue, capture and execute or expel the nineteen millions of women, just as soon as they set about it. It is not even, like the suppression of the late rebellion, a question of time. They could do it in half an hour any day. What is the use, then, of women's talking about protecting themselves against men? The slaves of the South received the suffrage for their protection; but protection against whom? Against the power that gave them the suffrage? That is absurd. It is as if a woman should say to a man: "I believe you are a burglar and mean to rob me. Give me a gun, that I may defend myself against you." If he means to rob her, it is idle to expect him to give her the gun. If he gives her the gun, it is proof that he is no burglar, and she does not need to defend herself against him.

—Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it is light when it rises.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

NASBY.

MR. NASBY SETS FORTH, IN HIS USUAL LUCID MANNER, WHAT THE DEMOCRACY MUST DO TO SUCCEED THIS FALL.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(which is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
August 19, 1871.

The outlook for the Democracy ain't jest as good this year ez I shood like to see it. It will take the closest kind uv figgerin an the best management in the world to make a success, and I reely don't know ez it kin be done at all. There ain't much sense in our leeders. Tweed's stealing in Noo York, though not more in quantity than I spose he reely wantid, was done too openly for the good uv the party elsewhere; and besides this ther ain't that unanimity, that general oneness uv sentiment in our ranks that ther had ought to be this year. The fact iz, the Democracy comprehends altogether too much—it hez too hefty an assortment uv principles for any one party to swing.

I hev spent many anxious hours on the question uv meeting this trouble, and hev at last decided on a system uv work which, ef followed out faithfully, may give us that success we hope for.

Our speekers must, for once, inform themselves ez to to the ishoos now before the people. The old speeches which we hed in Jaxon's time and wich we hev used ever since, won't do any more. We hev got to git up new ones, sure. All our extemporary speeches must be carefully prepared. A carefully prepared extemporary speech iz liable to run smoother than an extemporary speech that ain't carefully prepared. I allus prepare my impromptoo speeches aforehand. An Ablishment kin yoose the same speech all over the country, but we can't.

In view uv the diversity uv upinion ther iz amung the Democracy this year, I wood suggest to our speekers in the various sections uv the country that they observe the following skedule closely:

IN NOO ENGLAND.—Advocate the payment uv thebonds in gold, and bear down heavy on the mizerable, God-forsaken scoundrels who wood impare the nationul credit by a suggestion uv payin uv em in paper. Explane to yore aujences that payin the debt in paper iz promises to pay, and ask em who iz to pay the paper, and when? Ez for repudiators, lash em! Pint the finger uv skorn at em! Hold em up to the execration uv a civilized world. Wind up with an elegant and elokent triboot to the Pilgrim Fathers.

Poskrip—In cotton manufacturin towns, advocate a high protective tariff, and show that the Democracy was allus a tariff party. In the woolen towns they don't want tariff so much, and in them draw it mild on tariff. Also, on the nigger question. Assert boldly thet the Democrasy acquiesces in the amendments, and wood hev shed its last drop up uv blood before eny man, white or colored, shood be deprived uv eny rite. Say thet perhaps some Democrats mite hev bin, at one time, opposed to given uv the suffrage to the nig—colored man, but it wuz becoz they feared thet they wuzn't educated up to its proper yoose. *Mem.*—In Noo England be shoor to say colored man—nigger, never.

IN NOO YORK CITY.—Denounce with witherin invective the bloated cotton lords uv Noo England. Bear down with severity onto the very idee uv a tariff. Assert thet the Democracy iz for free trade in its broadest sense. Urge the payment uv the debt in gold, but denounce the national thieves just the same. In Noo York yoose the term "nigger" allnz, and say thet the givin uv the ballot to a race so low in inteleckt, which hez not yet emerged from barbarism, iz an outrage which no Irishman kin submit to. Bear down heavy onto the nigger, and intersperse yore speeches with f rekent quotashens from the Irish poets. Ef yoo wear a green neck-tie, and carry a short, club uv blackthorn, and hev a short, black pipe stickin out uv yore vest pocket, it will be all the better. In York yore speech may be mostly devoted to the nigger, and be particular in this connection to alluz say "d—d nigger." Pint the finger uv skorn at em wich wood affiliate with em, and wind up with a glowing tributo to Noo York.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Tariff to the hub, and uv the highest and most protective kind. Speek uv the wealth hidden in her mountains and the necessity uv protection to develop it. Remind yore hearers uv the cry uv "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff uv '42!" and denounce the free-traders bought with British gold. Pint the finger uv skorn at em, and wind up alluz with a glowing triboot to the greatness uv Pennsylvany. Dodge the nigger in Pennsylvany, and the nationul debt also, for the people are mixed. It's our bizness before elections to please the people.

IN THE NORTHWEST—Accept the noo departure and assert that no Democrat desires to bust the amendments, or hez eny idee uv eny sich a thing; speek uv the colored man ez a man and a brother, and refer gratefully to his services in the late struggle for the maintenance uv free guvernment. Denounce the tariff (in the roral deestricks) ez a swindle onto the west for purpose uv buildin up the bloated manufactures uv Noo England and Pennsylvany, and agin them bloated manufacturers pint the witherin finger uv skorn. Conclood with an elokent triboot to the grandner uv the Northwest.

IN OHIO—Mixed. In the northern counties accept the noo departure—in the middle and southern, oppose it. Be high tariff in the iron and coal counties, and free trade in the corn and wheat counties. Dodge the debt question and pint the finger uv skorn at em wich wood drag in irrevelant ishoos. Conclood with a glowing triboot to the gratenis uv Ohio.

IN KENTUCKY—Denounce niggerism in all forms, and urge repudiashen ez strongly ez possible, Say that Kentucky will yoose force, of need be, rather than permit niggers to be on an ekality with white men, and pint the finger uv skorn at them wich wood degrade the white men to that level. Conclood with a glowing triboot to Kentucky.

The Kentucky speech will do for all the south, exceptin South Carolina and Mississippi. In those states yoose the speeches made for Massachoosettss, for in these states the niggers are in the majority. And in them the finger uv skorn must be pinted at them wich wont recognize ther manhood. You mite also conclood in these states with a glowin triboot to ther present and future gratenis.

I would also suggest to our speeker, the strictest abstainin from intoxikating flooids for at least three hours before each speech. Liker hez a tendency to muddle, and the times requires clearness. I thought I cood indulge without danger, and the result uv four drinks wuz thet I made the Noo York speech in Pennsylvania, and the Kentucky speech Iowa. I pinted the finger uv skorn at the wrong people in all uv them places, and got my glowing triboots to ther gratenis horribly mixed. The speeker may fill therselves ez they choose after meetngs, but never before.

Ef this programme iz faithfully carried out, I hev no donbt as to the result. Victory iz ourn ef we don't fool away our opportunities.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(wich wuz Postmuster.)

"STOP MY PAPER."

One of our exchanges has the following allegory, which we commend to the careful consideration of those gentlemen who, the moment they see anything which displeases them, in the columns of their local journal, rush to the printing office and cry out, "Stop my paper."

"A certain man hit his toe and fell head-long to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and self-sufficiency he kicked the earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth itself dissolve and come to naught. But the earth remained and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in a newspaper With great complacency he looks to see the crash, when he finds he only hit his own toe against a world that does not preceptably feel the shock, and injures no one but himself."

HOWARD UNIVERSITY IMPARTIALLY VIEWED.

Howard University looked gay and glad on Wednesday, the 13th instant. All was sunshine there, for it was the reopening of the College session. Hands which lately bade "good-bye," met again in friendly welcome. Eyes sparkled new delight in the anticipation of a still more promising future; and, as the footsteps of hundreds of students went up to give thanks for the reopening, and their sweet strains concluded the morning exercises, their happy intelligent faces beaming with sunshine, seemed to echo a long and heartfelt *amen* for the progress and well-being not only for sister institutions, but for the world at large. What breast can smother the palpable impression that a great and good work is being performed by this institution, and that a direct and powerful influence is exerted upon its kindred institutions scattered over the Southern States, and not upon those only, but on colleges through the length and breadth of the land.

Six or seven years ago there was no Howard University, no college surroundings, no well laid out grounds—nothing to inspire with life in scenery. All was cold, gloomy, depressing. What could help draw the comparison between the elevated but cheerless and deserted spot of seven years back, and its transformation and improvement of the present? To day what have we? A scene to inspire, to embolden to infuse with *extravagant* hope, if we may exceed the limit of reasonable desire. We live in the full light of the sunshine of intelligence. Its beams may follow us in parlor or in chamber, as well as in study, unless we shut our doors and windows against it. Then, *even then*, it is not gone—only waiting. Open the window cautiously and right in it darts. Analogous are the influences of this University. Begun in weakness, it is marching on in strength. If we had its statistics before us, definite numbers could be given; but nobody doubts its progress who knows what it was in its beginning, and contrasts it with Howard University of 1871! It is fast growing into a healthy manhood to take rank among colleges of much older age. In its infancy there were only one or two buildings, to-day we have many more—substantial in material, classic, and elegant in workmanship. *Then* its corps of professors and instructors were few. *Now* we have additions that greatly enhance the character of the institution for secular, moral and religious training. The new accessions to professorships are decidedly good—men of high moral standing, of large attainments, and full, ripe experience.

Its students, too were few comparatively; but the large accessions to the various departments this year show the full appreciation in which Howard University is held. There is decidedly growth development, and progress here.

Perhaps there is no other institution of learning in the country which has made the same general progress in the same time under like embarrassing and peculiar circumstances. None perhaps that can show a greater representation of nationality. Every State in the Republic has its representatives in this University; and not only does it gather from Mississippi to the great Northern Lakes, but from across the wide Atlantic, from the British West Indies, from far-off China, and, till lately, from classic Greece. Thus, like a kind parent, she extends her arms, offering to each and to all equally maternal care.

Who that wishes to harmonize the different elements which swell the population of this great Republic; to divert the current of troubled waters to a peaceful and gently flowing course; to compensate in part for the wrongs of cruel slavery; who, in fine, that wishes to contribute to America's glory and great name, and pave the way by popular education to a more glorious and lasting conquest for her than ever it entered in the heart of Prussia to conceive—the conquest of all nations by a still more refined civilization—would strike a blow, say an undeserved, disparaging word against this seat of learning?

Howard University is casting her mite for the general good of America. Let her alone. It is a widow's mite, she gives it with the widow's heart. Despise not small things. It is the accumulated particles of sand that make the mountain; the collected drops of water the sea. Great Yale and her great rival—Harvard—were once in infancy like "Howard." The time was when, for want of strength, *they crept*. All things not created, it seems, must grow and develope. They cannot wake up into manhood and maturity at once. This University creeps now, but the time is not remote when she will boom up in symmetrical but giant proportions, a fair specimen of intellectual beauty. The improvements external making the surroundings lovely, attractive, and comfortable, and those which have the welfare of the mind as the object alike make this anticipation no idle dream.

General Howard is certainly alive to the great work he has volnnteered. In the face of discouragements which would quail the heart and palsy the effort of many men, his efforts become more vigorous, his heart beats quicker and in greater sympathy with the colored race. Like a great moral financier, to him must the greater credit be given for a plan comprehensive enough to effectually benefit this race. No grander thought could have been conceived. Not many, if any, men could have better executed it. An equal distribution of money, with lands, houses, and horses among the freedmen, would show to-day a vastly greater relative disproportion than is to be found in the attainments of any two colored individuals to-day. And with a soldier's courage was the question met: "Shall we educate the negro?" Now, with the unflinching firmness of a warrior, it is being executed.

Look at this work dispassionately, and without prejudice, and decide it worthy of "God speed."

A new and elegant Chapel will soon be completed on the University grounds, standing as a seperate building, by which more ample accommodations will be obtained by the Theological and other new Departments. This, together with the choice selection already spoken of, of Professors—Mr. Cardoza, a gentleman of large classical knowledge and graduate of an English college: Rev. Mr Reese, of Philadelphia, will do honor and credit to the chair of Theology as Professor; a reverend gentleman as Lecturer, whose ability and long experience in college-training make him an acceptable addition—all speak success for the future of Howard University.

That much more is to be done, we know, in order to that complete success which we earnestly desire for this Institution. But do we indulge in any extravagant anticipation if we look hopefully to the time when, in addition to lawyers, physicians, educated agriculturists, and other professionals, some sable historians will stalk forth to record their lives and deeds, and with impartial pen carve on the marble pages of history *true, life-like*, and life-size portraits of the good and great men who labored to diffuse popular education among the colored race—among which will stand in boldest that of the philantrophist and patriot—General O. O. Howard.

JUSTICIA.

—What does a grocer do with all his things before he sells them? Gives them a weigh.

☞Milford, Mass., makes 1,400,000 pairs of shoes annually.

☞A wealthy resident of Philadelphia has given $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital there, with the express understanding that his name shall not be published.

☞A Western woman who carelessly wrapped a pie in some poisoned fly-paper, nearly caused the death of a poor neighbor whom she charitably wished to gratify.

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THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1871.

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WELCOME HOME BROTHER.—We are glad to observe that our contemporary of the *Feliciana Republican* has "come to himself" and without any more ado has hurried home. Here's our ☞

☞Dont forget that T. Morris Esq. lectures this evening at St. James Chapel, on Roman street between Customhouse and Bienville street. Admission twenty-five cents.

☞Our rotund friend one of the Representatives of the parish of Concordia in the Louisiana Legislature, Hon. David Young has we are informed bid adieu to the realms of single blessedness, and taken to himself the charming widow Mrs Harris formerly of Natchez. All happiness to you and the madame, "Dave."

☞We publish elsewhere a letter from our special correspondent "MATTIE." In it will be found several valuable hints with reference to the purchase of lands and securing of farms by laborers. The consideration of this topic will doubtless come up in the Southern Convention to meet in Columbia, S. C., on October 18th, and we commend the letter to the delegates from Louisiana.

☞Last Saturday evening "The United Sons of America" had a monster entertainment at the National Hall in this city. At an early hour the hall was well filled and the cry was "still they come." Dancing was the order of the evening and it was kept up with little intermission all through the night. A well furnished bar—a sumptuously prepared supper table, cakes, fruits, and all the etceteras which complete a fine lay out were there; and we were very glad to find that the effort of Mr. Wm. Thompson and his coadjutors were so well recognized and their labors rewarded.

THE OLIVER CASE.

The New Orleans *Times*, driven desperate by its utter failure to fasten any unworthy or dishonorable action upon Governor Warmoth, through its friend Mr. Walsh or other means, resorts to unblushing falsehood. It charges upon Sheriff Oliver, of St. James parish, a gross abuse of power, makes up an imaginary case full of dramatic incident and vouches for its authenticity, and then tries to fix the responsibility for this supposititious outrage upon the Governor.

The *Times* begins its attack by picturing Sheriff Oliver as a fiend incarnate, utterly without human impulses or sympathies, when the truth is that Mr. Oliver is represented by his neighbors as a charitable considerate and in every way a worthy citizen. It next charges the Governor with releasing Oliver from a prison wherein he was confined for the most heinous of crimes, when the fact was well known to our contemporary that the action complained of was simply releasing a man who had been fairly tried and acquitted from continued false imprisonment. The *Times* next accuses the Governor of *appointing* this "bloody minded and brutal negro" as sheriff, in face of the published election returns which show that the people of St. James *elected* him to that office, and that His Excellency simply performed the ministerial duty of commissioning him, which he could not have avoided had he even been so minded.

But the climax of Governor Warmoth crimes in this connection originates in the hanging of three men for murder. Sheriff Oliver in executing the death warrant, is declared to have "made a grand scene," to have "collected a large number of armed negroes," and marched to the place of execution, dragging there a "very depressed looking and ironed colored man named Coleman, charged with murder, to witness the hanging, and subsequently reading him a moral lecture in which he cautioned him to prepare for a possible similar fate. Extraordinary, brutal, insolent outrage, and "outraged humanity and civilization" is the way in which the *Times* characterizes Olivers conduct, and for which it holds the Governor queerly enough to account. Now even if the *Times* report of the attendant circumstances to the execution were correct, it would be difficult for any one but a Democratic editor to involve his Excellency in the wrongdoing; but it has no better foundation for its venomous outbreak in this than in the allegations previously alluded to, as will be seen by the subjoined dispassionate statement from Mr. Oliver himself.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Parish of St. James, Sept. 25, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN :

In consequence of the misrepresentations recently made in the New Orleans Times, in regard to the unpleasant part I was, as an officer of the law, compelled to act in the St. James execution, and of the false impression upon the public mind that will naturally follow in the train of misrepresentation, I deem it a duty I owe to myself, the Governor of the State, and humanity, to present to the people of the State at large the facts as they actually occurred.

On Friday, the fifteenth of September, 1871, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, I entered the cell of the parish jail in which the doomed men were confined, and read, in presence of several competent witnesses, to John Williams, Alfred Decuiro and Noel alias Madison Hamilton their death warrant, which I had received from the Governor. Between the hours of four and five o'clock of the same day, Randall Coleman requested the jailor and the chief constable of the parish to obtain for him from the sheriff permission to witness the execution, and his request was granted, but with the proviso that he was to be thoroughly secured, to prevent escape. The sixteenth day of Septrmber, 1871, and between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, were the day and hours designated for the execution.

The citizens of the parish requested that the prisoners be executed upon the spot where their victim was murdered. I saw no reason for denying their request and it was granted. At half-past eight o'clock I ordered the prisoners to be dressed. They were dressed in white shirts, white pants, white caps and white socks, and their arms tied behind them with white cotton rope. The coffins were loaded into a large cane cart, drawn by three mules, and the prisoners were placed in the cart, each upon his own coffin. Coleman was placed in the same cart, as there was no other conveyance at hand under the control of the sheriff's posse. The prisoners to be executed sat in the front, and Coleman in the rear of the cart upon the foot of one of the coffins; that seat appeared to be his choice, as I told him to sit down on the edge of the cart.

At exactly eight minutes before nine o'clock A. M., I ordered the cart to move forward, with a sufficient guard to protect the prisoners and prevent escape. The place selected for the execution was about three miles from the parish jail, and we arrived upon the spot about fifteen minutes after ten o'clock. Preparations were immediately made for the execution, which was conducted strictly according to law. The gallows had already been put up early in the morning. Coleman was taken out of the cart and seated on a box about twenty steps in front of the gallows. The prisoners and their coffins were taken out of the cart, and placed upon the scaffold. Each prisoner was allowed fifteen minutes to address the spectators, when their caps were drawn down, and prayer was offered up ta heaven in behalf of the prisoners. After prayer by the minister, I turned to Coleman and addressed him as follows :

"Take a good view of what is before you, and see how these three men are going to die for taking what they could not give, and which is given by God alone. And you have committed the same crime, willfully, in cold blood, which is called murder in the first degree, for you have already confessed your crime to me in the presence of witnesses. I hope this spectacle will be a warning to you, and to all citizens here present. You had better look within yourself and repent of the crime you have perpetrated, for God only knows but that you may die the same death."

The trap fell at eleven o'clock, and the dead bodies were cut down in thirty-seven minutes afterward. I endeavored to discharge my duty as the law directs and if I did commit any act of indiscretion it was certainly unintentional, and the *Times* has done me great injustice in attributing motives to me which never entered my brain. The *Times* has raked up the murder of Marx Schonberg and William C. Laws, and notwithstanding I was arrested, tried and acquitted by a jury of my countrymen, insinuated that I was either the actual murderer or accessory to the crime. From what the *Times* has stated, I know that it does not know the facts in the case, and really has no grounds for such an unjust charge; and I know, further, that I am as innocent of the charge preferred as the editor of the *Times*, or any other man.

J. C. OLIVER,
Sheriff of the Parish of St. James.

In conclusion we may be permitted to congratulate His Excellency upon the fact that the *Times* is rapidly teaching even the Louisiana Bourbon Democracy to receive its attacks upon the State Administration *cum grano salis*.

THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

It is well that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," and that his children are the most uncomplaining tax-payers in the world, otherwise the devil of a row would be kicked up over such expensive vagaries as are indulged in by Casey, Carter, Packard &Co. Not content with calling into service U. S. troops and employing a regiment of Deputy Marshals to overawe the people's representatives in Louisiana. Messrs. Casey and Carter have headed a "chosen band" of Customhouse employees on a political incursion into Texas to ascertain if the people of the Lone Star State are "for Grant"—or in other words, have taken the Customhouse brass band to Texas to assist in electing Grant men at the approaching contest. This would be well enough, as a Texas contemporary puts it, but for the fact that "all these musicians hold appointments in the New Orleans Customhouse, and draw salaries on the pay roll of "Uncle Sam," but as it stands the cause they would subserve is damaged rather than benefitted by the misuse of the government patronage. Such "indiscretions" bring just indignation and disgrace upon our party far and near; and it is time the Washington authorities undertake to curb the zeal of such recent converts to Republicanism as Messrs. Carter and Casey.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS.

It is not our custom to cry out "we told you so!" when our prophecies are realized, but men who were weak enough to sell their Republican principles for place in the Customhouse cannot deny that the LOUISIANIAN gave them due and explicit warning of what would be their lot. The following Washington telegram gives point and finish to several cautionary articles which appeared in this paper just before the State Convention sat:

A large number of changes of subordinate officials in the New Orleans Customhouse, will be made to-morrow.

Of course Casey, Packard & Co. have no further use for the tools with which they tried to spilt the Republican party, and consequently restore the loaves and fishes to their personal adherents. The dupes who now on street corners curse their own stupidity, may possibly profit by the lesson. We hope so.

POOR BURCH'S MANIA.

The last issue of *The Grand Err* contains one of the most refreshing articles of the season, from the pen of its *ostensible* proprietor. We wont dwell long on it, for beyond an old womanish repetition of a statement which Mr. Burch knows to be utterly groundless, there is nothing of the original dispute left to discuss. But there are just two points raised which we will say a word about. The first is that Mr. Burch was "one of the original founders of our paper," and as such aided to secure our services as its editor. The effrontery of such a statement requires that we should inform the reader, Mr. Burch never invested a cent in the purchase of, and conducting of THE LOUISIANIAN. He *promised* to contribute, but *let him say* what he did at the maturity of his note. We were employed to edit the paper, and Mr. Burch *knows* that we can abundantly refute his ridiculous and unfounded statements of our non-entity by reference to the gentlemen associated at the time of the purchase and till to-day. And for all the disgrace he can manufacture against us except it be in the fact that we consented to be associated with Mr. Burch, for working with our head and with our hands for our "daily bread" he is fully welcome to it. We are accustomed to labor and we can in common with every other "working man" afford to despise Mr. Burch's contempt for labor, and his assumption of unwarrantable airs of superiority. But no! we beg pardon. We are reminded that his pretensions are well grounded, that his haughtiness "runs in the blood." We look back down a long vista and we see the line of his illustrious ancestors, all "Representative men." Men, as Dewitt Talmage would say who were hail fellow well met with Thomas Jefferson; accustomed to slapping George Washington on the shoulder and calling him "George." "Representative men" whose scion is intimate with "Ulysses" and knows Charles, and Wendell, and Horace, and perhaps Fred Douglass and Langston; and who "knows how it is himself" in everything that is aristocratic, and grand! Now to be candid we are ignorant of these things. We were not born great, we certainly are not achieving much greatness (in this silly dispute) and people seem hesitating about thrusting it on us, as they were bound to do on natural, born "Representative" Burch. We once joined in a number to hunt up the root of our family tree, and the way we fell into beds of mortar, brushes and blacking, soap and towels, over itinerant minstrels even, was so great a caution that we can never be tempted into that field of research again.

Now quit it "Representative." We can never reach the altitude you have attained. The avenue that you passed was opened for only such as you, and will admit none not "to the manor born." You are beyond all dispute one of "mine anointed," a political and aristocratic Priest, that we must do no harm to.

Oh, this age of homespun and mushroom pretensions!!

☞There is every indication that the Carondelet street cars will ere long run through to Carrollton. Every one who has traveled on the Baronne and Carrollton cars knows that the accommodation is entirely inadequate for the travelers. It is a common occurrence to find crowds of persons continually waiting for "the next car," while the passing one is literally packed with a "standing" crowd.

The *Picayune* a few days ago advised the public not to take car tickets as change, because they were the vehicle of filth and pestilence. Yesterday it recommends that nickels be refused in order to repress the counterfeiting of that useful little coin. What then are we to do for this smallest denomination of our circulating medium? May we not hope for a *Picayune* substitute?

SOMETHING STRANGE.—Dispatches from London of Sept. 26, says that Disraeli at a banquet proposed to assist the Queen and, fervently eulogized her majesty and said that "no Englishman had such complete control of the political traditions of the county as its sovereign," and yet strange the latest telegram says that "Disraeli declared that the Queen is physically and morally incapable of reigning."

☞Telegraphic dispatches say that the contest in the convention for nomination for Governor of Massachusetts between Gen. Butler and three other candidates waxes warm. Yesterday evening's dispatches say that at midnight of Tuesday the opponents of General Butler were consulting. The General had at the start 432 out of 1051 delegates. His case is by no means hopeless.

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB.

RECEPTION OF T. MORRIS CHESTER, ESQ.

The visit of Mr. Chester to our city afforded the above named organization its first opportunity of extending its hospitality to a stranger.

There were gathered together quite a large number of prominent gentlemen as guests, while the Club itself was well represented. Among the guests we may mention Hon. L. T. Delassize, Administrator Water Works; Hons. Harry Lott and J. Henri Burch, Revs. C. H. Thompson, D. D., of Straight University; J. R. V. Thomas, of the St. James Chapel, and J. M. Vance; Professor P. M. Williams, Dr. J. T. Newman, M. D., Messrs. A. P. Williams, G. Harris Fayerweather, R. Baquie, P. Z. Canonge, R. C. Howard, Carter Love, William Dunn, L. Porie, John Roxborough and Mr. Ruby, of Texas. Of the members, there were City Administrator James Lewis, Hons. A. E. Barber, J. H. Ingraham, J. W. Quinn, R. M. J. Kenner, F. C. Antoine, Messrs. Wm. Weeks, H. A. Corbin, G. E. Paris, W. R. Mason, C. A. Baquie, J. J. Ross, W. W. Johnson, Joseph Roberts, F. McK. Dunn, J. Pinta, Wm. G. Brown and others.

A sumptuously laid supper invited the indulgence in gastronomic and other arts, and the good things were well enjoyed.

When the period for regular toasts arrived, they were led off by "The President of the United States," by Wm. G. Brown. "Our Guest," by the President of the Club, Colonel James Lewis.

Mr. Chester then rose and responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Progressive Club:

Never have I regretted my poverty of language, as I do at this moment. Never have I experienced more, the inadequacy of my ability to do justice to my feelings than upon this occasion. My position is also embarrassed by a severe indisposition which I had this morning, the effects of which scatter thoughts and render the mind chaotic. Throwing myself upon your indulgence, I feel that you will excuse me from making any extended remarks, under such inauspiciousness, but I hope you will accept of my unqualified thanks for the compliment paid and the honor conferred. (Applause.) It has been my good fortune during my experience, upon two distant continents, to be the guest of Sovereigns and Princes, upon the broad principles of human brotherhood, but, in no instance, whether at the table of the Czar of Russia, or in the throne room of the Queen of England, or in the charmed circles of aristocratic intercourse, have I been so deeply moved as I am by this partiality, which deems me worthy of such a reception, by the citizens of New Orleans, tendered through the Louisiana Progressive Club. (Loud applause.) I appreciate the courtesy, not so much because it has marked me out for this distinction but for the significance which it manifests and the results that it foreshadows. The day of our unqualified deliverance from every species of proscription and prejudice is not far distant, when the spirit which have exemplified this evening you will have permeated our people throughout the land. (Applause.) We are a political power in this Country, and when we shall have realized our strength, we shall make our enemies not only respect our rights but acknowledge our manhood in all their various public and corporate relations. (Loud applause.) The man who respects himself will find but little difficulty in having his worthiness recognized by his neighbors; and the people who are imbued with a proper degree of self respect and pride of race, honor themselves in the compliment which they pay their representative men; (applause) and they will not be long, however humble they may have been, in inspiring the admiration of those who have been accustomed to look upon them with different sentiments. While I regret my unworthiness for the distinction, I am proud to feel that the good people of New Orleans are so hospitable in their impulse, and are so deeply impressed with the exalted sentiments of public appreciation, as to bestow this honor wherever, in their judgment, it may be merited. (applause.)

There are many things which we as colored men must accomplish, and though we have the power, we will never effect our object unless the spirit of self-respect, which has been weakened by circumstances for which we are in no way responsible, becomes as prevalent all over this land as it is here manifested, which will enable us to move in one solid column, in advancing the best interest of our proscribed race. [Applause.] The humiliations and degredations which are now daily imposed upon us, our wives, daughters and sisters in Louisiana and other coterminous states, by corporations that are common carriers, in violation of every principle of justice and revealed law, should no longer be allowed to disgrace a state where colored people are in the majority. [Prolonged applause.]

If the powers that be do not realize that they hold their positions in Louisiana by permission of the people, and if they do not teach these railway and other corporations a judicial lesson, that will put an end to the infamous treatment to which we are now subjected, you should revolutionize this state, making such supplements to the laws or amendments to the constitution if necessary, as will place colored men upon the bench in all the courts; (continued applause) and then by a writ of *scire facias*, or still better a *quo warranto*, you would bring these corporations into court, demanding their dissolution upon the grounds of having transgressed their charters, by an abuse of their franchise, in which case the law determines that the corporations have violated the conditions upon which they were incorporated, which forfeits their charters, and renders the act of incorporation void. (Long continued applause.)

It may be well enough for the judges of the courts and these wicked incorporations to realize that we understand the situation, and unless there shall be a more just construction of the law and less barbarous treatment upon public conveyances, their repentance will come too late to save them from the judgment of an outraged people. (Great applause.)

This, gentlemen, is a subject dear to every man in whose veins runs one drop of negro blood; [continued applause] and if we were only united, we could sweep from the bench, the unjust judges, and teach incorporations by dear bought experience, that they must carry humanity as angels waft spirits to Heaven, or as demons hurl them to perdition, irrespective of race or color. (Great cheering.) If under the administration of white men courts do not answer the end for which they were instituted, then in God's name let them be abolished and reorganized under the inspiration of that justice whose fountain is in Heaven. (Loud applause.) When the great purposes for which this nation was founded shall have been attained and observed all over this land and in every department, then from hill and dale, from plains and cities, from mountains and vallies will go up the grand shouts of jubilee, in recognition and worship of the undimmed star of empire in the west, which will be a continuation of the celestial anthem which the seraphs first chanted over the plains of Bethlehem, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. (Prolonged cheering.)

The next toast, "Our absent friends," was proposed by Hon. R. M. J. Kenner.

There being several ministers present, "The Church" was proposed by Mr. Brown, and responded to in an exceedingly appropriate and felicitous manner by both Rev. C. H. Thompson and J. R. V. Thomas.

After withdrawing from the table, conversation was resumed with a cheerfulness, a complete harmony, and an intelligence which were admirable. The members of the Club are justly proud of their infant social organization, and the sympathies awakened, and the laudable ambition quickened by such association and mental attrition, promise much good, and we hail with unqualified gratification the meeting of Monday evening.

LETTER FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT, MATTIE.

SHE EXPRESSES HER VIEWS OF THE WEATHER—THE CROPS—THE SCHOOLS—AND MAKES A SUGGESTION FOR A LAND ASSOCIATION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING SMALL PLANTATIONS.

THIBODAUX, Lafourche Parish, September 23, 1871.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:—

As I do not see any one else from this section who claims the post of correspondent for your paper, I venture to send a few items, hoping they may prove of interest to your readers.

The weather has been very rainy during the past month, but it has not seriously impeded the gathering of the rice crop, which has been unusually large, even for this parish. Complaints are made by some of the larger planters that they are unable to haul their wood for the coming "rolling;" but the last few days of dry weather has somewhat dried up the mud, and hopes are entertained that the roads will be in a passable condition before the time for "cutting," which generally commences on or about the 10th of October.

But the query is here, "how about the tidal wave;" and what if the big wave washes all the cane a few miles up the river. In that case who is to cut it?

The political prospect of Lafourche (although rather unsafe to predict for a year in advance,) is entirely for Governor Warmoth as leader of the Republican party. The cause of Warmoth's popularity in this Parish may be ascribed to the feeling of the colored people in favor of free schools; and the undisguised expression of the opinion that if the factionists of the Customhouse, or the Democratic party should gain the ascendency, all the free schools would be stopped at once.

Nor is this feeling unreasonable. The party who is supposed to know all about the Gatlin gun crowd, and who led the party to defeat last year, has openly avowed this contemplated affiliation with the Democratic party, rather than live under Governor Warmoth, and the little wash tub organ of the Democratic ilk has already piped its little note *against* "free negro schools" and against the tax for schools.

This, in connection with the fact that last year nearly every elective office was given to the Democrats, has convinced the colored element that the Customhouse Republicans are simply a bait on the hook of old time slave-holders; and that self-protection demands fealty to those who have already led us out into the light so far; or, to use the homely but expressive phrase of the field, "we praise the bridge that carries us safely over;" and that, so far as we understand the political future, is the party now led by Henry Clay Warmoth.

The school system of Lafourche parish is not excelled by any country parish in the State. Our President of the Parish School Board, Hon. Oscar Crosier, is working in full harmony with the Division Superintendent, Hon. E. S. Stoddard, and has nearly a thousand children attending the daily public schools. Of this number, one hundred and sixty are attending the Stoddard, many of whom are fitting themselves for teaching, under the efficient training of the most able principal we have ever had in the parish.

The Hon. Oscar Crosier, and his able coadjutor, Rev. William Murrell, also on the Thibodaux School Board, do not forget their race nor the duties they owe to them; and they lose no opportunity of impressing the rising generation with the necessity for education, and self-improvement.

It seems as if something might be done to show a large majority of our race, the necessity of owning houses, and especially their own small farm. In the present system of large plantations, the laborer gets $20 per month and a ration of meat and meal. Of course a portion of these wages must go for food and clothes, so that when the end of the year comes round they have not much more than they had when they began. It seems as if the great trouble with them, (and I have talked with many of the most intelligent of the laborers of the parish about this subject,) is the ignorance of where to buy, and how to buy land for their homes.

For example, there are at least a hundred or more colored men in this town (Thibodaux,) who have bought and paid for their lots; built neat and substantial dwelling places on them, while their "*work*" is perhaps six, or seven miles distant from their homes.

Their lots cost from $75 to $150 and houses and fences from one hundred to a thousand dollars.

Now if they could have purchased, say twenty arpents of land to cultivate with this same money, they would have a certain source of revenue their entire lives.

If the columns of the LOUISIANIAN were to take up the matter, it would be certain to succeed, and our race would have confidence to buy a farm and pay for it gradually, if they were assured that the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN had the management of the purchase and their money was in their hands instead of some of the irresponsibles, who occasionally gull them out of their labor and their money.

Perhaps I have made my letter too long, but I feel warmly on this subject and wish to hasten the time when my race will own their own plantations, and work for themselves. For I cannot help believing with a writer of the North, who alleges that "the colored people will never be fully independent until they are landed proprietors, and are liberally educated."

Then we shall see the death, and burial, of the senseless caste and prejudice now so common in the South.

Truly Yours,
MATTIE.

HALL FOURTH WARD R. R. CLUB.
New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1871.

Whereas, Some mis-apprehension seems to prevail with reference to the extent of endorsement which a resolution deploring the holding of office under the City Council by Democrats received—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to read the resolution so misconstrued and that this club endorse its sentiments unanimously.

(Signed) JNO. W. MASON.
R. C. HOWARD,
President.

John W. Roxborough,
Secretary.

AN ORIGINAL OBITUARY NOTICE.

The editor of the Colorado *Herald* had occassion to leave town for two or three days, and he committed his paper, during his absence, to the charge of a young man, a novice in journalism, whom he had just engaged as his assistant. Before leaving, he instructed the ambitious young editor not to permit any chance to go unimproved to force the paper and the very small size of the subscription price upon the attention of the public.

"Always keep before your mind the fact that the object of this paper is to extend its circulation," he said; "and whenever you see a chance to insert a puff of the *Herald* in any notice you make, pile it on as thick as you can. Keep the people stirred up all the time, you understand, so that they will believe the *Herald* is the greatest sheet in the United States."

The parting tear was shed, and the editor left. The following night, while he was far away from home, his wife died suddenly. Upon the assistant devolved the duty of announcing the sad intelligence to the public. He did it as follows:

"'GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.'

"We are compelled, this morning to perform a duty which is peculiarly painful to the able assistant editor, who has been engaged on this paper at an enormous expense, in accordance with our determination to make the *Herald* a first-class journal. Last night death suddenly and unexpectedly snatched away from her domestic hearth (the best are advertised under the head of Stoves and Furnaces, upon our first page), Mrs. Agatha P. Burns, wife of Rufus P. Burns, the gentlemanly editor of the *Herald*. Terms, three dollars a year invariably in advance. A kind mother, and an exemplary wife. Office over Coleman's grocery, up two flights of stairs. Knock hard. 'We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee.' Job printing solicited. Funeral at half-past four, from the house just across the street from the *Herald* Office. Gone to be an angel now. Advertisements inserted for ten cents a square."

Well, the editor arrived home that day at noon. Slowly and sadly he was observed to arm himself with a double-barreled fowling piece, into which he inserted about two pounds and a half of bullets. He marched over to the office, followed by an immense crowd. The assistant editor at that moment was busy in painting a big placard, to be tacked on the hearse. It bore the legend: "Buy your coffins of Simms, over the *Herald* office." The assistant editor cast his eye around, and perceived his chief. Care sat upon that wan cheek, and thunder clothed his brow. He levelled his gun. The assistant did not wait. With one wild and awful yell, he jumped from the second-story window, and struck out for the golden shores of the Pacific. It is believed he swam over to China. But the *Herald* has only one editor now, and the clerk has standing orders to blow out the brains of any man who brings obituary notices to that paper.

POLICTIAL NOTIC S.

HALL FOURTH WARD R. R. MOTHER CLUB,
New Orleans La, Sept. 1871.

WHEREAS it is notorious that outspoken and avowed Democrats occupy positions of trust and emolument in this ward under the Administration of the City Council of New Orleans, and

WHEREAS such appointments and such officeholders are calculated to injure the interests of Republican; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this club appoint a committee of eight to wait upon Administrators Cockrem and Delassize and request the removal of such from their respective departments as are obnoxious and injurious to the Republican party, and the appointment of known and useful republicans in their stead.

Be it further *Resolved* That a copy of this resolution be furnished his Excellency Gov. H. C. Warmoth, by the Secretary.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished each ward club in the city and their co-operation asked.

(Signed) P. Z. CANONGE.

A true copy:
Jno. W. Roxborough,
Secretary.

Hall National Republican

GRANT CLUB, Third Ward, New Orleans, September 23, 1871.—At a meeting of this Club, held Saturday evening, September 21, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is notorious that outspoken and avowed Democrats occupy positions of trust and emolument in this ward, under the administration of the City Council of New Orleans; and, whereas, such officeholders are calculated to injure the the interests of the Republican party: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Club appoint a committee of eight to wait on Administrator Cockrem, and request the removal of such men from his department who are obnoxious and injurious to the Republican party, and the appointment of known and useful Republican in their stead.

JOHN PURDON,
President.
T. M. KAVANAGH, Secretary.

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—*New England Homestead.*

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—*The Nation.*

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Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

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104 Common Street.
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Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

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apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY,

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER.
Agents,
135 Gravier street.
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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

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Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

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New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer **KATIE,**
J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
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Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

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STOCK OF

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That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON,
22 Commercial Place

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. H. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
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*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

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Shirt Maker

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Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and rs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

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FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

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LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,

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NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

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CASH HOUSE

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ELSEWHERE.

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—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,
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586.....and.....588

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

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A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

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All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

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TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, Sept. 30, 1871,

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
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1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
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1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion.
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A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

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Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

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PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing

INTERESTING ITEMS.

☞A woman in Vancouver, thirty-two years old, is declared to weigh 323 pounds. She was the youngest of a family of nineteen children and is in good health.

☞Several men were recently poisoned in Nevada by drinking from a spring whose waters appeared perfectly clear. Analysis showed that they were strongly impregnated with arsenic.

☞A seventeen-year old girl spent a lonely and terrified night in the woods at New Hampshire lately having lost her way while searching for gum.

☞Wm. H. Rushmore, a farmer nearly ninety years of age, of North Hempstead, regularly drives his market wagon to Brooklyn, a distance of twenty-four miles. He makes the trip three times a week.

☞Among the lamp-lighters in Milwaukee, Wis., is a little girl, ten years old, who makes her rounds in all kinks of weather, and runs up the ladder like a squirrel, while her elderly mother watches for her safety below.

☞An insane Wisconsin woman threw three of her children into a forty-foot well, and was about to cast the rest of the family after them when she was discovered and the act prevented. The three were all taken out alive, and only one was seriously injured.

☞A very old horse is attached to Fire Company No. 4, in Cambridge, Mass. It manifests the greatest hostility to rats and mice, which it seizes and kills like a terrier. Grown ambitious through success in this sport, the horse recently observed a buffallo robe on a fence, made for it, and taking it in his teeth, administered to it a tremendous shaking, evidently under the impression that it was some new and fearful beast of prey.

☞The cry of under-weight in bread is raised again in New Orleans. The city ordinance provides that every Monday morning the mayor shall publish a tariff, saying how much bread a baker shall sell during the next seven days for five or ten cents, the price of flour on the previous Saturday being alone the basis of the tariff. The ordinance is not executed.

☞A little boy, in Yorkville, Canada, came to his death a few day ago under the most singular circumstances. He was one of a party of children who were playing together, and kissed one of the little girls. This so enraged another little girl that, in a fit of what may be called jealousy, she struck him with a stick, inflicting an injury from which he died in a few hours.

☞A little girl in Sardinia, Erie county, who recently merely saw a mad dog killed, has since been attacked at intervals with symptoms very similiar to those of hydrophobia, except that during the intervals she eats easily and drinks water as freely as ever. It is not thought that she has ever been bitten by a mad dog.

☞A Hartford man keeps a box in which he regularly deposits his car fare when he walks to and from his place of business, as he now almost always does. The other day, at the close of a year, he opened it, and found he had $109 20. This he put in the savings bank, and keeps right on paying car fare as before.

☞Mr. John Burrows and wife, of Mystic, Conn., celebrated their golden wedding recently. Five generations of the family were present, with two of the guests who attended their first wedding, and the dress worn by the bride at that time was exibited, in a good state of preservation.

☞The Rev. Robert Thomson, a British clergyman, will, it is said, shortly preach two sermons, believed on good authority to have been composed by Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, in 1828, for a young clerical friend of his own. The sermons are very scarce, being almost out of print.

Lieu.-Gov. Rinser of South Carolina does not like the proposition that martial law be proclaimed in any part of that State. He thinks the remedy would be worse than the disease, and that the civil power is amply sufficient to repress disorder. The result of the patrolling of Spartanburg County shows that only military force can keep peace n the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FUN AND FANCY.

—A baby who kisses his mother and fights his father may be said to be partial to his ma, and martial to his pa.

—Mrs. A. T. Steward, in answer to a friend who asked her why she dressed, so plainly, replied, "I can afford to do so."

—Josh Billings says, "I am violently opposed to ardent speerits as a beveridge, but for manufacturin purposes I think that a little of it tastes good."

—"My dear doctor," said a lady, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." "Be patient, madam," he replied; "you would probably suffer more without them."

—A lazy fellow once declared in a public company that he could not find bread for his family, "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I am obliged to work for it."

—Fanny Fern, who married Parton the biographer, said, "for the most part, the more sensible a man is the bigger fool he marries. This is especially true of biographers."

—A somewhat juvenile dandy said to a fair partner at a ball, "Don't you think, Miss, my mustaches are becoming? To which she replied "Well, sir, they may be *coming*, but they have not yet arrived.

—"Is there a single thing that the Democratic party ever held to that they havn't departed from?" asked Judge Ambler in his speech at Marietta, Ohio. "Yes, whisky!" answered a voice in the crowd, amid roars of laughter.

—"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said Parson Smith:

"But," said Mr. Jones, "don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?"

"Oh, yes, Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them."

— An examination committee about to test the capacities of an individual for school-teaching put the following questions to him:

"At what period did France produce his greatest general?"

"A what period?" pausing, and scratching his head—"at what—ah! you've got me there!"

"Well, was it before or after Christ?"

"Be—fore or af—ter Christ. Before or after. Well, old hosses, you have got me *again!*"

—A capital story used to be told of David Roberts. An art critic, who was his personal friend, published a sharp attack upon certain pictures of his just exhibited. "My dear Roberts," wrote the critic in a private letter, "you may have seen my remarks on your pictures. I hope they will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc.,——"

"My dear——," wrote the painter in reply, "the next time I meet you I shall pull your nose. I hope it will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, etc., D. Roberts."

—A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who, although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was still punctilious in regard to saying grace at the table, and this duty he never omitted on any occasion. The story runs that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a sea captain, a jolly old weather-beathen tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace; but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman speak, thought he was addressing him, and turned to him with:

"What did you say, 'Squire?"

"Why, d—n it, man, I was saying grace.

A Good Irish Anecdote.—Some years since, when the beautiful painting of Adam and Eve was exhibited in Ireland, it became the chief topic of conversation. Finally, a ragged, illiterate peasant went to see it. The light was so arranged as to reflect on the picture, and leave the spectator in comparative darkness. The peasant, as he entered the room to see his first parents, was struck with so much astonishment that he remained speechless for some moments. He stood like a statue, as though his feet were incorporated with the oaken floor of the room. At last with an effort he turned to an acquaintance and said:

"Barney, I'll niver say another word agin Adam in all me life, for had I been in the garden, I'd have eat ivory apple in it, for the sake of such lovely a creature as Eve."

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THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

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COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

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The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

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One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

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New Orleans, La. *Shreveport, La.*

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO, JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER. ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a *Trifling Expense.*

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in The Louisianian.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List. Address in full,

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Jewellers and Silversmiths,
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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Lottisville, Kentucky.

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Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
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A VERRY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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